VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. II.

A Developement of the causes of the disturbances between the American and French Republics.

ADDRESSED *to the* CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

My Fellow Citizens,

AN excuse which was offered for this very improper correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with Mazzei, in a certain American paper, just about the time he went to Congress in May last, which was soon after the letter made its appearance in America, deserves to be particularly noticed here; not only on account of its being believed, that it was the excuse of Mr. Jefferson himself, and, therefore, the best on every consideration that could be offered, but because, it will also serve to open a further view to a connection of the means employed by France and the subservience of other nations in submitting to be made her tools, in promoting nefarious views.

You were told in that excuse, my fellow-citizens, that you ought to pay no attention to the charges raised against Mr. Jefferson, on account of that letter, because it was a mere little private communication with a man with whom he was in habits of intimacy, and held friendly correspondence, who, when in Virginia, was a dependant on Mr Jefferson, and a *republican*; a friend to *monarchy* while a prisoner to the British in New York; [illegible] when under a dread of the French in Tuscany— to appease whose threatening vengeance by flattering them with the opinions of this exalted American in favor of their conduct against his own country, to shew his own importance in corresponding with such a character, it was said, the letter was transmitted for publication in Paris.

This is all true enough; but as an excuse for the writer, it is to me only another of those self-contradicting, contra-convincing arguments, with which the letter and its apologies abound. With respect to its being *private*, I trust, I have already sufficiently shewn, that so far from offering an apology, *that* adds considerably to the impropriety of such a correspondence from such a hand; and as to the other part of the excuse,—if it was written to a man, whose supple conscience in politics were such, as to render him the speckle tool, thus capable of exhibiting all the *prevailing* colours of the rainbow in the little circle of public life, round which he was doomed to travel, then certainly was it the more improper, as it was the more likely to be used to our prejudice, when the influence he was under, happened to be unfavorable to us.

The various means which the French employed among their neighbours to promote their views, and the cringing dispositions of some of them, are only a stronger proof of the impropriety of any who were yet unencumbered, though who they would wish to engage in those views, risking any thing with those neighbours which might be turned against themselves. In the case of Holland and Belgium, under the pretence of setting them free, she obtained their immediate aid as spies, as informers, and as instruments in the project of subduing other nations into the same use, and under the pretence of guarding against the danger from her emigrants, she employed a variety of other means to induce others, who were not to be influenced by the same pretexts, to become her dupes. She armed, and finally declared and commenced war against some; and demanded of others to dismiss the emigrants from their territories; till most of the nations round were either involved in [illegible] or become her tools to promote her [illegible]s. The Swiss cantons were among the [illegible] who boldly and successfully resisted her demands:* While others were soon reduced and compelled to act as instruments and spies, against those whose dispositions or fate was yet undecided in the part they were to act in the great revolutionary disorganizing scheme of France.

Spain, for a while, was one of the combined powers who opposed her plans: But being at length conquered and compelled to become her ally, or rather her tool, the means which have been employed through that important acquisition, to drive America into her views, serve to shew the impropriety of committing ourselves too far to any nation thus under her controul; at the same time that it adds to the variety of proofs which we have of the *commencement* and *promotion* of those means. The unnatural connection of a monarchy, whose leading and national characteristic is jealousy, with a republic, is sufficient of itself to shew the servile readiness of those nations, of that description, under the influence of France, to promote her views by every and the most contemptible means. A monarchy, a princedom, or a dukedom, receiving the fraternal speeches and embraces of a republic, is of itself an odd enough sight; but to be crawling on their hands and knees to receive their orders from those natural enemies of their *existence*, is what neither of them can do through choice; and, therefore, is the impropriety of entrusting our *secrets*, which might drag us into the same humility, in the bosoms of such dependants, the more striking; and the acts of some of those dependant nations will serve as a further illustration of the causes of the injuries and the insults we have already received from that nation, by trusting *our affairs* with such dependants.

The acquisition of Spain in the grand maritime coalition that was to disorganize, and, in fact, destroy all Europe, was a thing of no small importance, as it related to the reduction of the U. S. of America into the scheme. Situated as the colonies of Spain and America are, and interested in some of the western waters alike, it was easy to perceive, that the subservience of that nation to France, was of as much importance in aiding her in her pretexts for quarrelling with us, as if she had possessed those Spanish settlements herself. What this jacobinical republic could not find a pretext for, as the *very natural* friend, and ally of the Spanish *monarch*, or accomplish herself, situated as she was, she found the means of availing herself of, from the assendancy which she held over that enslaved king. Accordingly, our treaty with Great-Britain, which had been the pretence of quarrel on the part of France herself, was also made the pretence of jealousy and uneasiness on the part of Spain. Our having admitted G. Britain, however, into a participation of *our right* to the use of the Mississippi, being too glaring an absurdity to be made the ground of any serious objection, a pretence was then raised, of an intended expedition from Canada, against Upper Louisiana; in consequence of which, the execution of our treaty with his Catholic majesty was suspended, and instead thereof, forts and garrisons erected and manned within our territory; reports made to our executive of the *intended* violation of the neutrality of the United States, by the *supposed* preparations making by the British to march through our territory; while our soil was *actually* erected into fortifications, and our treaty broken on the part of Spain: And when doubts were raised by our executive (after a thorough examination into the complaint of the pretended expedition into Louisiana) about the grounds for those suspicions, proofs given of the *actual* fortifications erected in our country being at least as great a violation of our neutrality, as any mere *suspicion* of the intentions of the British to *march* through our territory; and the suspension of the execution of our treaty on the part of Spain on these pretexts complained of; our government was addressed, by the minister of that king, in a style unparalleled, except in the diplomatic history of French insolence itself. Not only the business between America and Spain, but even the manner of conducting our internal affairs to suit ourselves, as it had been by the French ministers, was objected to by that of Spain; the representatives of the people even, with whom a foreign minister can have nothing to do, insulted and called* tools to the executive.

This certainly, no one can deny, was a continuation of the French system, countenanced and promoted by some of our own citizens: For who, that will reflect on the situation of the Spanish settlements in America (possessing every temptation to the inhabitants of the western parts of the United States, and subject at a moment's warning to be swept away) can suppose, that they would be so imprudent, *of their own accords* as to insult and offend us? And the French having no public minister here at that time, there is no doubt, in my mind, but that the philippic of Yrujo was only another of those *little private* communications of some of our American chiefs, brought forth by the influence of that nation over the minister of another; as in the instance of the one at the court of *Tuscany*, who, it is admitted, published the *secret* labors of his friend in Paris, *to justify and encourage their treatment of America?*

The influence, the *pretences* and intrigues of France; the uses made of the information obtained from the communications of some of own citizens, by means of that influence over other nations; as well as the co-operation of those citizens immediately in their plans, are all very perceivable in this whole affair; as well as some other things connected therewith. First, Gen. Clarke of Georgia, who had actually received a commission from Genet, and was ever known to be devoted to France, it was *pretended*, was engaged in the service of the British, in their intended invasion of Louisiana.

Blount's plot next breaks out. A man ever devoted to the French; in the strictest intimacy with the Spanish minister, who is under the influence of the same people; of no acquaintance or visible connection with the British; from a state whose politics were entirely of the French cast; (to whom Adet in the scheme of electing a president "*devoted*" to France, deputed to one Collet to promote the plan) advocated by a senator violent in the interest of the French; and defended by an attorney *distinguished* as a *reporter* both in † *politics* and law;—where, let me ask, are the proofs of his *correspondence* being intended to bring on a *British* war with Spain, except in his letter itself, which was nothing but another of those *little private communications*, which, according to *some men's* opinions, ought not to operate against their writers! Why, if it was a British plot, has there never been one man at least *proved* to be connected with Blount, but those of open and avowed attachments to France? Is it because those of an opposite description are not to be trusted with the secrets of their own party? And why did that exalted character, who *Blount* had labored to have elected president of America, desert his post, while that important enquiry was on foot; to which no mere matter of official *etiquette, form*, or private business, should have been preferred? Was it that he was afraid of being suspected of being engaged in a *British* plot? Was it that he was afraid of offending his friends the French, in assisting in detecting and punishing such a plot against their Spanish ally? Or was it that he really thought such a *little private communication* with a friend at a distant ‡ court (which was *only calculated to involve America in a war*) was not worth the notice of the people of this country? These are questions I should like to see answered with all that *openness*, *candor*, and *sincerity*, with which some of our eminent characters are now *supposed* to abound!

If it was really believed that Blount had no *serious intention* of exciting an expedition against Louisiana *from Canada*, and therefore that his letter to Cary ought not to be considered a matter of such criminal cast against him; if it was from this belief that this *little private correspondence*, let out by the intoxication of *liquor*, as the one to Mazzei, it is said was by that of *vanity* or *fear*, that the *sympathetic* forbearance of *one* to be *present* and *aiding* in his prosecution and his continuance in senate was advocated by *another*, then do I agree most heartily with our *French patriots* that those *little private* letters are not of so much consequence and danger as they have been thought. That Blount's letters had no real and serious view to the promotion of a *British* plot against Spain; but that the scheme (only seen in part in that letter) was to have an exact opposite direction, the evidence of every thing that has yet appeared in the case most clearly shews.

Besides the intimacy which Mr. Blount had with the Spanish minister, it is pretty notorious, that he was also in the strictest intimacy, and held constant correspondence with Adet while in this country. Part of the plan to drag America into the grand scheme of *disorganizing* all Europe, by the destruction of Great Britain, which has now come to light, and which bears a strong resemblance (when viewed with this *pretended Canadian* expedition) to a French, a Spanish and American, instead of a British plot, it would now seem, was begun and carried on by Adet, while thus in habits of intimacy and correspondence with Mr. Blount. Instead of an expedition against Louisiana from Canada, aided by the Americans, it is now clear, that the poor Canadians had enough to do *at home*, to prevent their helpless wives and children being strangled in their beds, or *poisoned* in the *libations* of this *holy* and *pious minister* of the Spanish *ally*, to be offered up by *American* hands. Mr. Adet, it appears, from all the testemony in the trial of M'Lane, had employed that detestable *American* to stir up an insurrection in Canada. Quebec was to be taken by secretly administering *laudanum*, and other attrocious means. Arms were shipped from France; and troops were to be sent from the same quarter, who, in conjunction with some of our *good* French *patriots* in America, were to complete this noble work; while *good master* Yrujo was to raise the pretence of a British and an American plot, to discredit that nation here, obscure the true *laudanum* plot, or, if it was discovered, to have for it, at least, some colerable pretext.

So artful, so horrid, and so wicked a

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* *See their spirited correspondence with Barthelemi, the French minister.*

* "*After having heard a certain member of Congress, who is known to be the* organ *of the* administration," *says Yrujo; and then draws his conclusions in his* diplomatic *communications from those* legislative *premises.*

† *See Dallas's* report, *Genet* versus *King and Jay.*

‡ *The person to whom Blount's letter was written, was an interpreter at an Indian* court; *which interpreter and which court, were as honorable, as worthy, and as much to be trusted with* secrets, *I dare say, as that person and that court to which Mr. J—'s was sent.*

project for exciting treason, murder, and rebellion among nations, could never have been thought of and put into execution, but by the ingenious, the inlightened, and *philosophic* admirers of *liberty* and *humanity*; the inventers and celebraters of their own republican* marriages at home! But this affair between Adet and M'Lane was another of those *little*† *private* correspondences between *friends*; carried on by the *influence* of the former over the latter; by *vanity* arising from the *honor* of the correspondence; or, perhaps, by the influence of a *little* French *gold*; and therefore, is, with some, perhaps, a thing of no great consequence! While the information of Yrujo (which was also *private*) of the intended expedition against Louisiana, peremptorily demanded all the attention of the United States—both by its councils and its' citizens at large!!

Added to all this—our *recalled minister* returned home from France, nearly about the time this grand French, Spanish, and *American* preparation, for disorganizing and overturning regular governments, was thus drawing to a point. That the circumstances of that recall were to be attended with some little increase of private enmity to the American government, was not to have been wondered at; but that *that* enmity, was to have broken out into *overt acts* against the government, was hardly to have been expected. Yet, unexpected as it was, the recall of Monroe was made a pretence for justifying the conduct of France, as well as holding out fresh hopes to her of succeeding in her demands, from the division among ourselves. It was well known, that the dispute between the American government and France, took place while Col. Monroe was at that court; and from the long and warm attachments of that gentleman, to the interests of that country, it was certain, that an approbation of his conduct, whatever might be the merits of the recall, would be considered a justification of France, and a condemnation of our own government. Accordingly, without any previous investigation or knowledge of the causes of the recall, an immediate determination was formed to justify the conduct of Monroe.

Trivial facts often throw light upon important designs. The circumstances attending the entertainment given to Col. Monroe, on his arrival at Philadelphia, on that account, are not unworthy particular notice here. At that entertainment, the Vice President, the speaker of the house of the national representatives of America, and a senator of the United States of America, were present. An address was presented, approving warmly and *completely* the conduct of Monroe, "upon the *information* they had on the subject;" which *information* could have been but limited and partial, as it was derived from *him* who has since called for *information himself*; while a pointed disapprobation of the conduct of the government, marked the whole complexion of this political feast. Besides the address, the evident tendency of the toasts was, to approve of the minister and France, and censure that of the government which had recalled him. Without entering into a condemnation of the recalled minister, unheard, and without knowing the *whole* merits of the case, as they have done with respect to the government, I shall just observe for the present, that it is the first instance, I believe, in which some of the first *officers* of government have ever turned their moments of festivity and relaxation from public business, into a serious and pointed crimination of the acts of that government.

That the private citizens, who have no public opportunities of discussing and offering their opinions upon state affairs, should turn their heedless moments of levity and mirth, into seasons of serious judgment and severe censures against the government, is not extraordinary, nor at all dangerous; but that the first officers of government, whose particular duty it is, upon all occasions, and at all times, to examine *thoroughly*, and weigh well the acts of the governments they are entrusted to administer, before they hold those acts up as unjust and improper; to ward off and not invite foreign dangers; and for that purpose, to reconcile and conceal, and not foment and publish domestic differences;—Should, in so hasty a manner, at such an important time, and upon so slight and partial an examination, hold up the government and country, with whose safety and welfare they are entrusted, as improper and unjust, (to a country which waits only for a fit moment of destruction) at the same time that they fan those internal differences that are to ensure them success—is indeed unparalleled and astonishing! It was not to be expected that France would be entirely blind to such a striking and conspicuous circumstance; nor was it to be expected, from the principles by which she has been already led to injure us, that she would relax in her determinations to commit those injuries, from a view of such circumstance.

But here let us pause! Facts will now soon perhaps speak for themselves! Without any labored *vindication* on the one side, or high wrought panegyric on the other, we shall presently be convinced, I trust, by solid and happy experience, by WHO and WHAT our disturbances with France have been brought upon us, as it is sincerely hoped, that it will quickly be discovered now, by WHO and WHAT those disturbances will be quieted. I have already observed, that they began and attained to the highest pitch, while the gentleman, who this feast was intended to compliment, was our minister at that court. They will be ended, I trust, by the powers with which the new mission are charged, and the dispositions and talents they possess. The firm and well tried patriotism and integrity of a Pinckney, the open, the candid, and brilliant ingenuity of a Marshall, and the plain and honest understanding of a Gerry, it is believed, will soon place the conduct of our government, and the dispositions of the people of America, in that true light, which will restore that nation to their former dispositions towards us.

Should this be the case, that mission, though industriously represented as possessing sentiments and dispositions unfriendly to an adjustment of our differences, will stand in need of no *vindication*. I shall not fail, however, to seize upon that circumstance to place the charge of a wish in our government and its friends, to bring on a war with that country, in that true light in which it deserves to stand: And until the the fate of that embassy should be decided, shall now take my leave of you, my fellow citizens, with that sincere wish for a speedy reconciliation of all our differences, and prayers for your welfare, which an attachment to one's own interest, without any violent professions of love for others, will most naturally insure.

AMERICANUS.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 1797.

☞ The DEVELOPEMENT of the CAUSES of the DISTURBANCES between the AMERICAN and FRENCH REPUBLICS, by AMERICANUS, will now be discontinued, until the fate of the new mission to France is known, and a thorough knowledge of the merits of the old obtained; when the *nine* numbers already written, in haste, for this paper, will be corrected, enlarged, and improved, and the subject resumed in the papers, and the whole of the work, with considerable amendments, notes (and vouchers, *if necessary*) republished in pamphlets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Yesterday the British packet Harlequin, Capt. Gray, arrived at this port from Falmouth and Halifax, with the July mail.

The Harlequin sailed from Falmouth on the 28th July, and brings London accounts to the 23d, one day later than those via Boston and Newport, this day given verbally.

We have not been so fortunate as to get papers by this vessel; but it would seem, that her accounts are of no great importance. The negociations for peace were going slowly on, but nothing transpired. Hope, *meek-eyed hope*, that sheet anchor of the soul, was still entertained, that the result of the negociations would be peace: but, the French commissioners, in turn, sent couriers at every proposition!

A London paper, however, publishes, as leaking out, that Malmesbury had agreed to give up all his conquests from France, including the Toulon ships. That the French commissioners demanded all the Spanish conquests should also be given up, but this was waved, and to become a future subject of negociation—that the King of Prussia having seized upon Nuremburg, an Imperial city, the Emperors of Russia and Germany had declared war against him!!!

Of all tough stories circulated yesterday (and which will, doubtless, be sent on post haste to Philadelphia, by some busy letter writer) the following are worthy noting:

That new wars had broken out between Austria and France—that Paul I. Emperor of all the Russias, had marched 180,000 troops to the assistance of Austria—that the negociation for peace had broken off—that the Spanish Court had offered Lord St. Vincent, alias Admiral Jervis, 20 millions of dollars to be off, &c. &c. After which in came a horse to be shaved.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Extract of a letter from New York, to the Editor, dated Sept. 11.

"I have London advices to July 19th in the evening—on that day the cabinet council had determined not to accede to the French terms of peace, on account of their unreasonable demands.

"New and violent debates in the French Council of 500, on account of the popular societies, which threaten tumult."

P. S. The Factor is coming up from London with probably later advices.—She left London from 20th to 25th July, but we are not certain as to which day—Her passage is not known.

Extract of another letter, Sept. 11.

"The Factor, Kemp, arrived at the Hook last evening. Her passage said to be 33 days."

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 14.

At a late hour last evening, we received a communication from a gentleman who left the Natchez in the middle of July; at which time there was no prospect of a speedy settlement of the differences with the Spaniards, things remaining in the same state at the date of our last authentic accounts from that quarter. This communication is lengthy and interesting—it will be given in our next.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.

We are informed that, in consequence of the act of congress and instructions from the President of the United States, his Excellency the Governor has issued orders to Lieutenant Colonel Manning, adjutant general of this state, to order a draught of three thousand five hundred men, to be made from the different brigades of this state, who are to be completely armed and equipped, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. Any volunteer corps of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may offer themselves as volunteers, may be accepted as a part of the proportion of the brigade to which they belong.

Sept. 12,

Should the West India merchants, (says a London paper) succeed in their plan of becoming incorporated, under the title of the London Dock Company, they will be the most powerful mercantile body that ever was formed; their capital has been estimated at from eighty to one hundred millions. They have frequently, even in their detached state, shewn themselves above the minister, who does not dare scratch them with an impost; above parliament, in which they boast a phalanx, more numerous than the nabobs and bankers put together; and above the people, whom they convinced of their potency in maintaining the slave trade against the sense of the nation. What must be their power when their separate interests and influences can be brought into combination and directed to any particular object, political or commercial? Lord North was used to say, that *ley* were the only masters he had.

NORFOLK, Sept. 16.

The ship Lavica, capt. Brown, belonging to Philadelphia, put in here on Thursday in distress, having sprung a leak at sea about five weeks ago, on her passage from Liverpool, for Philadelphia. Her cargo, consisting principally of salt and dry goods, it is feared, is considerably damaged.

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 22.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation, directing all vessels coming from Philadelphia to perform a quarantine according to law.

The accounts from Philadelphia are still melancholy—the yellow fever has made its appearance on board the United States frigate, and one marine and the sailing master have died of it; others are sick. The same disease has also made its appearance at Fell's Point, Baltimore, where the deaths have been considerable. At Norfolk, we hear, the disease has considerably abated.

At a public dinner of a certain corporate body in London, sometime ago, where the Prince of Wales attended, the company, when the toast came to him, were all anxious to hear it; when he gave the following:

What God never saw—
What George Washington seldom sees,
And, What we all see every day.

The ship Factor, Capt. Kemp, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, has brought London papers to the 2d of August.—No cessation of hostilities had at that time been proclaimed. The negotiation at Lisle was still going on, but nothing transpired of what is passing that can be depended on—some papers state that the negotiations will terminate favorably, others that they will not—the secrecy with which the important business is conducted, render it difficult to ascertain any thing correctly respecting the negotiation. The bombardment of Cadiz is confirmed—two bombardments had taken place, one on the night of the 3d of July, and the other on that of the 5th—the British threw near two thousand bombs into the city, which did considerable damage, and had taken several Spanish ships of war, had laid Cadiz under contribution, and had demanded the sum of twelve hundred thousand pounds as a ransom for sparing the town. It is reported that the Spanish court has offered Lord St. Vincent twenty millions of dollars to spare Cadiz, &c. It is also reported, that the King of Prussia having seized on Nuremburg, an Imperial city, the Emperor of Germany and Russia had declared war against him. That detachments of the army of the Sambre and Meuse were marching to Paris, to overthrow the two councils, where they said Buonaparte had already arrived to direct the expedition—terror and dismay prevailed in all the departments on the frontiers, but that they had nearly subsided, in consequence of the return of the troops, the suppression of clubs, the re-organization of the national guard, and the firm and prudent conduct of the two councils.—Further particulars in our next.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent in New-York, dated 12 o'clock yesterday.

"We have just received London advices to Aug. 5—New obstacles arise to peace—no hopes of it—France in commotion—troops are marching from the Rhine towards Paris—Buonaparte has proposed marching to France—The Dutch fleet in our last papers, is said to be out."

For CHARLESTON,

Or any other Port on the Continent,

The remarkable Fast sailing SCHOONER

NANCY,

of Petersburg;

Capt. Joel McDowel, Master;

IS now lying at Petersburg Wharf, and will be ready to receive a cargo on Monday next. She has very good accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to the subscriber on board, or at J. McDowel's store in Old street.

JOEL McDOWEL.

Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1797.

To be Rented,

A HOUSE on the Sand-Bar, well calculated for a Shop or Tavern—a good STABLE, with Stalls for eight Horses—a BAKE-HOUSE, with two rooms joining it. All or part of those houses may be rented.—The road to the Bridge, Blandford, and the Market, goes by the doors of all these houses. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Brunswick, September 21, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of William Warren, dec'd, of Brunswick county, are hereby required to settle their respective accounts without delay, as the circumstances of the Estate renders it impractable to give any longer indulgence.—All those who have claims against the said Estate are desired to take notice, that as the subscriber is about closing his Executorship, unless their claims are produced properly authenticated, by the last day of next December, this advertisement will be plead in bar of payment.

6* BENJAMIN JONES, Ex'or.

LOST, some time past,

A BOND for Eighty Pounds some odd shillings, given by Temperance Warren, to the Executrix of Benjamin Warren, dec. dated the 23d of January, 1797, and payable on demand. All persons are forewarned from taking an assignment of said Bond, or in any manner trading for the same.

JAMES BASS.

Brunswick county, Sept. 21, 1797. (3*)

THE executors of Thomas Rivers, dec. of Brunswick county, (anxious to close their executorship) give this last notice to all persons who may have any further demands against the said decedent, to bring them in properly authenticated, before the 1st of December next, or this notice will be plead in bar.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, acting Ex'or.

Brunswick, Sept. 21, 1797. (3p.)

The Partnership under the Firm of

CRICHTON & SHARP,

IS dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said concern, are desired to render the same to James Crichton for payment, and those indebted to the said House are earnestly requested to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the business. And by whom the business will in future be carried on at the same place he now resides.

Brunswick county, Sept. 21, 1797.

FOR SALE,

On Thursday the 23d November next, to the highest bidder,

FIVE hundred acres valuable LAND, lying on both sides Jennito creek, in Mecklenburg county, being the Land whereon I now live—it has on it a convenient dwelling-house and out houses, good orchards of choice fruit trees, is well watered and timbered. The terms of payment will be made known on that day.

JAMES STANDLEY, Sen.

September 18, 1797. eo6

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* *The republican marriages were men and women, or infants, tied back to back, and thrown into water out of their depth for the entertainment of the jacobins.*

† *Every plot is a* private *affair until it is made* public *by some accident or cause; but their being* private *or their being* causes *for their being disclosed do not render them the less unreasonable when they are discovered.*

WILLIAM THOMSON,

from RICHMOND,

INFORMS the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and the public in general, that he has opened

A Wheelwright's Shop,

oppoſite Armiſtead's Tavern, where Badger & Atkins formerly carried on buſineſs. Any work entruſted to his care will be duly and faithfully executed.

He alſo executes any kind of work in the MILLWRIGHT'S BUSINESS, and will attend to any orders in that line.

He wiſhes to engage two Journeymen Wheelwrights that can come recommended.

Caſh will be given for a parcel of ſeaſoned or green TIMBER, ſuitable for Carts, Drays and Waggons.

Peterſburg, Sept. 21, 1797. 3*

One Dollar Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber an APPRENTICE Boy by the name of JAMES DARDEN, bound to the Taylors' buſineſs. I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt employing or harbouring the ſaid Boy at their peril—and this is to be adverti ſed three times.

ANDREW SHULE, Taylor.

Lunenburg county, Sept. 20, 1797. 3*

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Court of the county of Lunenburg, has committed the Eſtate of John Williams, dec. to the adminiſtration of the Sheriff of the ſaid county. All thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate will make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 3d Thurſday in October next, otherwiſe their reſpective Bonds and Accounts, will be put into the hands of an attorney for ſuits to be inſtituted on immediately—the creditors of the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to produce their reſpective claims, properly authenticated by the aforeſaid day, in order that the Court of the ſaid county may direct me how I am to proceed in providing payment for the ſaid claims.

ANTHONY STREET, Deputy of
FRANCIS De GRAFFENREID, Sheriff.

Lunenburg, Sept. 21, 1797.

September 21, 1797.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Brunſwick county, about the month of May laſt, two ſtrays, one a Red COW, crumpled horned, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear, and a ſlit over the upper point of the ſwallow fork of the left ear —Appraiſed to 4l. 4s.

The other a Bull YEARLING, red and white, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a crop and two ſlits in the left. Appraiſed to 3l. 3s. 4d.

(3*) PETER [illegible].

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, *and other articles*—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk

White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamons
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Peſtles
——graduated meaſures
—— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Peſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyſer's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc, &c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

RACES at Gary's,

In Prince George,

WILL commence the ſecond Wedneſday in October next, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the Newmarket rules, except that a three year old may carry a catch; the ſubſcription now amounts to One Hundred and Thirty Dollars, and expect will be more by the time of the races.

The firſt day, two thirds of the ſubſcription money to be run for, two mile heats.

The ſecond day, the balance, mile heats, with a catch on each.

The third day, an Elegant Gold Watch SEAL, and KEY, mile heats, weight for age, value Sixty Dollars, the entrance will be proportioned according to the number of Horſes that ſtart.

The Horſes to be entered the preceding evening with the Tavern keeper.

B. MOODY.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (4)

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtate of JOHN BLAND, dec. of this county, are deſired to make them known with the particular nature of the demand, to me, on or before the firſt day of December next, in order that I may be enabled to lay before the Court in the ſame month, a ſtate of ſuch demands, agreeable to the order of the ſaid Court.

JOHN MARKS, Deputy Sheriff, for EDMUND RUFFIN, Sheriff of Prince George county, to whom adminiſtration of the ſaid Eſtate is granted by the ſaid Court.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (8t.)

In obedience to an order of the Worſhipful Court of Prince George county,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of JOHN BLAND, dec. in the ſaid county, on Monday the 3d day of October next, on a Credit of ſix months, for all ſums above five dollars, on the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid,

ALL the periſhable part of the ſaid Bland's Eſtate, conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE, with the Plantation utenſils.

JOHN MARKS, Deputy Sheriff, for EDMUND RUFFIN, Sheriff of Prince George county, to whom adminiſtration of the ſaid Eſtate is granted by the ſaid Court.

Prince George, September 18, 1797. (4t.)

On the 10th of next month will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe occupied by the ſubſcriber, in OLD STREET,

ALL the Perſonal Eſtate of [illegible] RINNEY, deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, a Negroe Wench and 2 Children, a Cow, and the utenſils in his line of buſineſs as Taylor—alſo the unexpired Leaſes of the Tenements occupied by John Creighton, the ſubſcriber and John Taliaferro; the buildings are new, and advantageouſly ſituated for buſineſs. Six months credit will be given for all ſums over Three Pounds. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required by DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

Peterſburg, Sept 18, 1797.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of David Rinney, dec. are deſired to render them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated—and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment—as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to cloſe his adminiſtration of the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

On Saturday the 30th inſt. September, at the dwelling houſe of JOHN ROGERS DAVIES, in the Town of Peterſburg,

THE Subſcribers, by virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed to them by the ſaid DAVIES, and bearing date the 18th day of April, 1795, will ſell to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, ſo much of the property comprized in the ſaid Deed, as will be ſufficient to pay to ELISHA KING the ſum of £. 111 : 11, with intereſt from the 25th day of December, 1795. The property conveyed by the ſaid Deed, conſiſts of a Leaſe for 7 or 8 years in the Houſe and Lot in which the ſaid DAVIES now reſides, a Negro Woman, a Horſe, ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, and a ſmall Tract of Land in Suſſex.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

September 18, 1797. 3

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff.
againſt
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon, and Joſiah Jackſon, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(3m.) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

A REPORT having been circulated by a certain Samuel Clay, ſon of Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, tending to injure my character; and not knowing how far the pitiful unprovoked attempt of ſuch a wretch may have me with countenance where I am not known, I find myſelf conſtrained in juſtice to myſelf, and thoſe of my family, to lay a few affidavits before the public, in order to do away any impreſſion which his report may have made, ſhould ſuch his diabolical intentions in any degree have ſucceeded; the ſtigma he attempted to affix on me will be found in the following affidavit of James Locke.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a juſtice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, James Locke; and being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, ſaith, that he heard Samuel Clay ſay, that a man went to William Cryer's, and told him he was a hogſtealer, and not to deny it—If he did, he would have him recorded, and that it was no better a man than Charles Wilſon—and further, that he heard George Booth, nephew of the ſaid William Cryer, tax the ſaid Samuel Clay with having made the aforeſaid aſſertion, and demanded his author, and that the ſaid Samuel Clay gave up Emanuel Weeks, ſen. as his author.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a juſtice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, Emanuel Weeks, ſen. and being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, ſaith; that he never did hear Charles Wilſon ſay any thing reſpecting William Cryer's having ſtolen hogs, or of his having threatened to have him recorded if he did not give them up, nor any words to that purport, or any wiſe diſreſpectful of the ſaid William Cryer—nor did he this deponent, ever ſay that he heard the ſaid Wilſon ſpeak in any manner or form diſreſpectful of the ſaid Cryer to any perſon whatſoever. All he heard Charles Wilſon ſay, was, that there were ſome ſhy hogs caught in the woods by ſaid Cryer's overſeers, and they, the overſeers, would not give them up, before he Wilſon went to the ſaid Cryer reſpecting them: and that the ſaid Cryer did not care to give them up, before he, the ſaid Wilſon, would declare that they belonged to him, or Peter Jones of Amelia county.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

I find myſelf under the neceſſity to come forward and declare the truth of a report that has been propagated ſome time paſt, reſpecting, that I ſaid William Cryer, of Nottoway county, was a hogſtealer, and that I could prove it; this may ſerve to ſhew and certify, that I do ſolemnly declare that I never ſaid any ſuch thing, neither did I ever think ſo, or hear any perſon or perſons ſay he was one—Therefore I appear to a candid public, and declare myſelf innocent of ever propagating any ſuch report; nor can I entertain the leaſt doubt, that the public in general, and my acquaintances in particular, will give the leaſt credit in future to any ſuch report as having come from me—I farther believe, that Mr. Cryer would ſcorn an action of that kind as much as any man—but I do ſuppoſe that the report might originate in conſequence of Mr. Cryer's overſeers having caught ſome wild hogs on my land, which I had every reaſon to believe did belong to Mr. Peter Jones, of Amelia county, which created ſome altercation between them and myſelf; but on appearing to Mr. Cryer, and having ſtated the caſe to him reſpecting the hogs, he then agreed to give up the ſaid hogs, as I verily did believe them to be Mr. Jones's—tho' at the ſame time Mr. Cryer informed me he had loſt a number of hogs, and by what the overſeers told him, he did believe they were his, and conſequently directed the overſeers to go and catch them.

CHARLES WILSON.

Nottoway, ſc. This day Charles Wilſon perſonally appeared before me, a juſtice of peace for the ſaid county, and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of July, 1797.

EDMUND WILLS.

To make my comments at this time, on the deſpicable conduct of Samuel Clay, would be paying a poor compliment to a judicious and impartial public, who are as ſuſceptable of right as he is of wrong, and no doubt will pay that compliment to his defamatory principles and talents which they merit.

The public's humble ſervant,

William Cryer.

Nottoway, Auguſt 7, 1797.

N. B. Perhaps it would not be improper to obſerve, that the hogs which occaſioned the altercation between my overſeers and Capt. Wilſon were unmarked, and that his land adjoins that of mine.

(5t.) W. C.

Peterſburg, September 11, 1797.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceaſed, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Buſineſs

as uſual, in all its various branches. They flatter themſelves their paſt conduct has given ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers, who may depend on their uſing their beſt endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All perſons having any demands againſt the Firm will pleaſe make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,

GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

Nottoway, Sept 8 1797.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in Nottoway county,

A Bright Bay Horſe,

ſeven or eight years old, about fourteen hands high, his right hind foot white nearly up to the footlock, his right eye out, has a few white hairs in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, neither docked nor branded. Appraiſed to Twelve Pounds.

3* JOHN ROBERTSON.

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAILS of the UNITED STATES, on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the firſt day of October next.

1. FROM Peterſburg by Suſſex courthouſe and Southampton courthouſe, to South Quay—once in two weeks—Leaving Peterſburg ever other Wedneſday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at South Quay on Thurſday by 4 P. M. Returning—leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 3 P. M.

2. From Suffolk by Murfreeſboro' to South Quay, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Tueſday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreeſboro' by 6 P. M. Returning—leave Murfreeſboro' every Wedneſday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of November next, and to continue until the firſt day of October 1799.

The uſual penalties for failures and delays will be ſtipulated in the contracts.

JO: HABERSHAM, P. M. G.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1797. 4*

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtratrix of the eſtate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an abſence of a few months from the ſtate, requeſts all thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the ſame, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 3w

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premiſes.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India

GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

BLANK WRITS,

For SALE at this Office.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber the 12th of this inſtant, a

Sorrel COLT,

Three years old, this laſt ſpring, he is four feet ſeven or eight inches high, he is well formed, and when mounted has a good appearance, trots well, his marks are as follows: (to wit) he has a thin ſwitch tail, a ſmall white in his face, his feet all white, more or leſs, his mane is inclined to be flaxen.

Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, or give ſuch information ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

LUKE PRYOR.

Nottoway, Auguſt 31, 1797. (4w.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward, in Lunenburg county, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of

PRESSE,

of a very black complexion, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and ſenſible, is a little round ſhouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a ſtripped rapper, and copperas and white ſtripped habit: I expect ſhe will change her name, and try to paſs for a free woman. I am ſure ſhe will try to make down the country and perhaps to Peterſburg.

All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking in any ſuch ſlave; ſhe is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes ſome time laſt ſummer; ſhe ſays ſhe is well acquainted in Peterſburg, City-Point and Broadway.

Any perſon that will take up and ſecure the ſaid Negro in any jail ſo that I get her again, or return her to me, ſhall receive the above reward.

4w SETH WARD.

Auguſt 30, 1797.

Charlotte County, Auguſt 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, } In
againſt } Chancery.
JOHN WATKINS, Deft. }

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Little Roenoake Church in the ſaid county, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

Copy,—Teſte.

(sm.) THOMAS READ, C.

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thurſday in October next, and will continue three days.—Firſt day worth about £.45, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horſe, &c. except the winning horſe on the firſt day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Alſo an elegant ſaddle will be run for the ſecond Thurſday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, Auguſt 17, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

John & William Bell,

Have juſt received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every deſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

ANDREW PARKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797. tf.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE & PHILADELPIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Rippiton, oppoſite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The poſſeſſion can be delivered on the 18th November next. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, will view the premiſes for ſatisfactory information. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Peterſburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-partnerſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w.)

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in October next, being the 31ſt, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1ſt and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepſtake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1ſt day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purſe 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for ſize, purſe 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepſtake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, ſubſcription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the ſubſcriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above ſubſcription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horſe will be entered—the Riders to be dreſſed as uſual—76 Guineas are already ſubſcribed to the Sweepſtake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1ſt and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the laſt Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

Wanted immediately,

A SMART active young Man, to attend to receiving Wheat, &c. at PETERSBURG MILLS. Such a perſon, of good character, and reſpectable connections, will meet encouragement. A knowledge of the Milling Buſineſs may at the ſame time be acquired by induſtry and attention.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

September 14, 1797. tf

TO BE RUN FOR,

Over NEW MARKET COURSE, the laſt SATURDAY in this month, being the day the Saddle is run for,

AN elegant GOLD WATCH, value 30 l. mile heats, free for any Horſe, Mare or Gelding, that never won a purſe—weight for ſize. Horſes to ſtart preciſely at 12 o'clock.

JAMES BROMLEY.

N. B. Three Horſes already entered. J. B.

September 12, 1797. 3*

Currie & Dumfrey,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced buſineſs in the houſe next door to Meſſrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Gallege's—Reſpectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER, and other materials from London for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch.

They have ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes, all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

They have alſo for ſale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

The Co Partnerſhip of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out-houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 21, 1797. (12t.)

Blank Bills of Loading, for ſale at this Office.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverriſed in the Richmond news papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thurſday in October, and continue three days.

Firſt day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purſe, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats. Entrance in proportion to the number of Horſes ſtarted.

The firſt day's Purſe now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purſe is already 180 Dollars, and more expected,—beſides 10 Dollars for each Horſe entered,—which purſe and entrance will go to the winning Horſe.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, Auguſt 17, 1797. (6w)

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, by giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 3, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

AUGUST 15, 1797.

THE Truſtees of the Upper Appomattox Company, are requeſted to meet at Chinquapin Church, on Friday the 6th day of October next.

As a meeting will be then neceſſary, and it is found very unpleaſant for thoſe who attend punctually, to be delayed for the want of a ſufficient number to compoſe a board—we hope that the gentlemen whoſe attention are required, will not make the time of their meeting later than 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.
EDWARD MUNFORD.
JOHN FINNEY.
JOHN EPPERSON.
RICHARD N. VENABLE.

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